MONTANA.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF MONTANA.

USION CITY, Montana Ter., Sept. 10, 1867. Every day seems to develop new sources of wealth in Montana. There are now hundreds of undoubted | cessful. The placer "prospector" is the pioneer in | were not paying claims for 1,000 men. Fearful destigood leads of gold and silver in the Territory, whose yield has been well tested, which are waiting for purse, he traverses the mountains on foot, but if able get there or retain, and now the tide of gloomy wisely directed capital to make them produce most satisfactory results. I have explained, in a former | California pony), mule, or jack, on which he carries small claims and fractions of claims, so as to effectu- blanket, and revolver, and he will thus travel hundally preclude successful development. But it is now understood by owners here that the time is past when observes the mountain cliffs which give any indica-Eastern capitalists will risk their money in fractions | tion of gold. In the neighborhood of most, or perof leads, scattered so that none of them can be worked haps all, leads, may be found "croppings" of quartz, devotion to his dream of a success he could not deprofitably. I notice that in the recent discoveries, some of which are of marvelous richness, care is taken in most instances to have a sufficient amount owned or controlled by one man, or one interest, to justify thorough developments; and this important fact will give the new leads a decided advantage over many of the older ones when companies seek for mines. Hitherto there has been no such thing as economical delivery of ores from the mines in Montana, and mills, as a rule, have been of an indifferent quality. They have been erected and started as if they were to be run but a season or two at most, and the proper development of mines was not warranted. This year some of the very best mills are arriving, both from the East and California, and in many instances by digging at various points, placing the dirt in his the mines are being handled in the most methodical manner. Although the location of most rich leads in this mountain region gives the very best opportunities for delivering ores by tunnels, at half the cost of the pan'is carefully handled and sluiced one, and his path, and the crowning hope that nerves him in shaking. I do not know of any company that has attempted to tunnel until this season, and I doubt whether any mill in the Territory is as yet supplied in that manner. In very many cases, companies own but fractions of leads, and cannot tunnel without doing as much for the benefit of others as for themselves. They are therefore compelled to sink shafts to work 100 or 200 feet, and thus the cost of mining the ore is enormous, with wages from \$5 to \$8 per day. I am glad to observe, however, that most of the developments started this season have been by tunnels, and generally a degree of system and farreaching direction is taking the place of the efforts to produce gold by mere temporary and most imperfeet working of leads. No company or association should undertake the mining and reduction of Montana ores without being fully assured that they are prepared to do the best work at the minimum cost. Science and skill must, as far as it is possible, economize labor, or profits will be speedily wasted. Some companies have failed in this region because they had no earthly chance to succeed, and some have succeeded in spite of the imbecility of their direction. Mills have been crected here, as in Colorado, without testing leads; and when the leads intended to supply the mills failed, the almost boundless wealth around them has saved them from disastrous fafture. No good quartz mill should fail in Montana, even if the owners have been utterly defrauded on their mines. I believe that there is not a mill in any part of the Territory where custom work (crushing for other parties) could not be had at a fair price to employ it, and it must be for several years to come. Some mills are faffures because the machinery is imperfect, and

invitation, made in a recent letter, for \$20,000,000 of capital to develop the vast wealth of these mountains. True, there must be occasional disappointments by unexpected and unaccountable failure of leads which promised well, and now and then a culmination of misfortune that human foresight and energy cannot central, but the proper outlay, under judicious direction, cannot, as a rule, fail to return immense profits to the owners of mines and mills in this sectio The mines have not been as fully tested as in Califormia, but all scientific and practical experience must be at fault, if the Montana mines de not increase in richness as they are developed. In no other country in the world are the leads better defined or less caprisions than here, and thus far there has been no trouble in the complete mastery of the ores by ordinary machinery. Some of the richest ores contain sulphurets, but so far the Montana miner welcomes them as evidence of increased richness, instead of accepting them as an impediment to reduction, as in Colorado. But whatever may be the character of the ores here, when the leads have been tested to the death attained in California, there is enough, and more than enough, of easily mastered ores in this Territory to serve the purposes of the present generation. Those who are not especially interested in the mining operations of posterity, need not borrow any trouble about the abundance and simplicity of the gold ores of Montana. The reduction of the rich silver ores here has been attended with some difficulty in certain localities, and has been most easy and successful in others. Quite a number of silver leads contain the necessary amount of giffena to smelt them economically, and the litharge is worth from \$250 to \$000 per tun, or 12 to 15 cents per pound. The litharge from silver eres, adapted to smelting, contains about 75 to \$5 per cent of pure lead. In the entire absence of golena in the silver ores, they are erushed and amalgamated successfully by the same process employed for the reduction of Let me here throw out a timely caution to all

Eastern enpiralists who have invested, or may contemplate investing in distant mining companies. It is perilous to place money at the disposal of corporations, without being fully assured of the integrity of the controlling parties. The "freeze out" game is a commen and luxuriant growth in successful mining sections. I have seen several establishments arbi trarily closed, by a few in immediate control, to depress the shares, and force other owners to sell at a Montana who, after using the capital of all the shareholders to prove the value of their mills and mines, have closed their mills on various pretexts, and mean that there shall be no profits realized until the flattened out stock can be gathered into the hands of the few who govern the inner circle of the direction. In mining regions, I regret to say, this is but too generally considered a legitimate business transaction, and Eastern mon of fair standing, are often seized with the infection when they are sent out as the guardians of the interests of stockholders. life is one of incessant privation, sacrifice, and labor. There are perils enough in all enterprises so distant from capitalists, without the danger of being cheated out of the fruits of the investment, after the risk has been incurred and success assured. Any good mill in Montana that does not pay, wants a change of minangement. Money may be wasted in pursuing wild-cat mines, such as are hawked about in the Eastern critics by speculators, but no mill-owners here should follow dubious leads to disaster, when there is an abundance of good ore offering to mill-men. I am quite sure that \$509,000 judiciously devoted to the opening of mines in Montana that \$609,000 judiciously devoted to the opening of mines in Montana that \$609,000 judiciously devoted to the opening of mines in Montana that \$609,000 judiciously devoted to the opening of mines in Montana that season, would justify the erection of 1,000 first-class mills next season. There have been more valuable leads discovered in the Territory, so far, this year, than in any previous season, and the gulches clearly demonstrate that very many are yet undiscovered, while there are, doubless, thousands of leads, of various rich.

letter, how many of the best leads are owned in his "out-fit," consisting of "grub," pan, spade, pick, or ravine into which the washings from the hills are carried. If there are gold croppings in the hills, the elements decay the hardest quartz, separate the gold, and wash it down into the gulches, where it naturally gravitates, by reason of its greater weight, to the bottom or "led-rock." Whereever gold exists on the surface of the mountain cliffs, it has been deposit is in the bottom of the gulch. If the surface of a gulch shows a fair "color," it is always safe to count on an increase of gold in going down through settle in the bottom, and the prospector judges by the "color" he obtains of the value of the gulch. The coarse nuggets as large as flax-seed, and at other times it is in very fine particles or in thin flakes. If the digging shows "pay dirt," he stakes his claim in accordance with the mining laws of the Territory or district, receives the water privilege in the same manner, and sends for his most trusted friends to as far as possible, under harmonious control. One man can take up only 200 feet, and by staking and recording it, his title is perfect until fortified by palpable abandonment, which the laws clearly define. Hasty flumes and ditches are then constructed, the gulch is dug over as far as it will pay, and perhaps half the gold is saved by the rude process. If eight or ten dollars can be taken out per day to the hand, it is considered worth working. If less than that sum is realized, it is usually not considered good pay, and the restless pioneer fits up and starts off again to find more prolific fields of wealth, while the seedy and unfortunate take his place and make a precarious living by working what he has abandoned. His love of adventure is usually even stronger than his love of gold, and he is easily tempted from fair diggings to search for better, and from better, if ever found, he is as easily tempted to search for the realization of fabled wealth. Now and then he becomes reduced to the verge of beggary, but beggars are unknown in the mining regions, and he yields to stern | the Union to need particularization. Of 65 copies of The necessity and seeks legitimate employment as a laborer or miner for a season. No sooner does he reare fasteres because the machinery is imperfect, and will not crush the ores or save the gold successfully. Indifferent machinery may be used for many purposes in the States, where the business to which it is applied is well understood, and repairs cheap and sasily procured; but an imperfect quartz mill in Montana is not worth erecting. I noticed one mill, owned in Peansylvania, that has a good building, plenty of ore about it, a large lot of wood ranked up (worth \$7 per cord in gold), and the machinery gave out hopelessly in working less than five tuns of ore.

Of the mills now in course of rection in Mentana, I believe that nine out of ten will be positively successful. The machinery is generally of the most improved order, and as a rule they are under the supervision of experienced and practical men. The saf fate of so many mining companies in Colorado, most of which were the offspring of feveriah speculation, has been of most essential services to this Territory, and I look for but few failures of the mills hereafter erected, or now being erected. The mines are so nutserous and so generally rich, that good machinery and good management can'ssarcely fail. I have paid much attention to the mineral wealth of Montana are so nutserous and so generally rich. The most in the failures of them who could pay his way back to the States to do most ease of the most of them have, at one time or another, been well off, or had a fortune within their grasp; but an interest of the paid and the machinery is imported and the machinery is imported the whole mountain regions, and while the many millions of gold produced annually in Montana are so nutserous and so generally rich, that good machinery and good management can'ssarcely fail. I have paid much attention to the mineral wealth of them who could pay his way back to the States to do machinery and good management can'ssarcely fail. I have paid much attention to the mineral wealth of them have, at one time or another, been well off, or had a fortune within their grasp; but s cuperate his ever-varying fortunes than he starts again upon his favorite prospecting path. Often his Montana during the month I have been here, and I well off, or had a fortune within their grasp; but they waste as fast as they gather, and abandon g claims to gratify the ruling passion to discover bet-

When rich placer diggings are found, it is clear that good quartz leads must be in the visinity on the hills, and if two or more different kinds of gulck gold are found, they indicate as many different sources or leads. To find them is often a task of no common magnitude, and sometimes the effort is entirely fruitless. All the hills near to pay gulches are dotted over with the mark of the indefatigable prospector. The gulches are often miles in length, and the character and quantity of gold found up to any one point in the gulch, indicates whether any or all the leads are still higher up in the mountains. If a particular quality of gulch gold is found only to a particular point, the lead or leads from which it comes must be in that locality, and thus the yield of the gulches indicate with some centainty the cliff on which the lead lies. The lead, however, is but a narrow strip, usually from two to four feet wide, and mouths are often spent by dozens of prospectors in unsuccessful effort to find it. Every few rods on such hills show a hole dug out from three to ten feet deep. In order to gain title to the lead, it must be clearly ascertained, the wall-rock found, and a specimen of the genuine quartz deposited with the Recorder, to guard against fraud. The place where the lead is found is called the "discovery," and the person who found it is entitled to the discovery claim exclusive of his rights to enter a claim upon the mine. He states the discovery, placards it, stating name and date of discovery, and selects his friends to locate claims adjoining his. Sometimes he is paid for the privilege of taking claims with him, but he is eminently kind and gencrous to his associates, and they are usually allowed to enter claims without 'charge. In nineteen cases out of twenty the operations of the discoverer and prospector cease with the discovery, staking, and recording of the claims. Instead of developing what they possess, they will start out again in search of new discoveries. They have no capital for the proper development of their mines and the erection of mills, and, if they bad, they would in most cases spend it in pursuit of the ignus fature that is ever luring them to imaginary fields of wealth. In time, reverses come. Hard Winters and high prices for provisions soon waste the scanty resources of the prospector. The gulches are closed, and grim want flings its appalling shadows over the owners of mines which may have millions of slumbering gold. The speculator or "middle-man" steps in, buys his claim for a sacrifice. I could now chalk the hats of managers in song, and sells it then to Eastern capitalists at a liberal and sometimes fabulous advance. After the weary, pitiless Winter has been braved out in habitual suffering and privation, the prospector starts again and repeats the bitter experience of the past, until broken health or multiplied misfortunes make him work his way back to the land of his childhood, or consign him to an untimely grave in the bleak

We little know how much of fruitless toil every dollar of gold we coin has cost the prospector. His

ness, in the mountains, which have never given washings to the gulchos. These will be found as others are developed.

For persons in the East have any just conceptions of the manner in which gold leads are discovered. They hear only of the discovery of valuable mines, but no one records the innumerable failures. For every one who is successful, fifty or more are unsuccessful. The placer "prospector" is the pioneer in the development of the precious metals. If low in purse, he traverses the mountains on foot, but if able to own an animal, he has a "bsoneho" (native or calling to own an animal, he has a "bsoneho" (native or constitution followed. Many were frozen in their effort to own an animal, he has a "bsoneho" (native or constitution followed. Many were frozen in their effort to own an animal, he has a "bsoneho" (native or calling the own an animal, he has a "bsoneho" (native or constitution followed. Many were frozen in their effort to own an animal, he has a "bsoneho" (native or constitution followed. Many were frozen in their effort to own an animal, he has a "bsoneho" (native or constitution followed. Many were frozen in their effort to own an animal, he has a "bsoneho" (native or constitution followed. Many were frozen in their effort to own an animal, he has a "bsoneho" (native or constitution followed. Many were frozen in their efforts builded in the Salmon River region, where there were not paying claims for 1,000 men. Fearful destitution followed. Many were frozen in their efforts in get there or return, and now the tide of gloomy penniless men is passing back, glad to find a day's labor at anything to save themselves from starval and the salmon River region, where there were not paying claims for 1,000 men. Fearful destitution followed. Many were frozen in their efforts on their efforts and any shape penniless men is passing back, glad to find a day's labor at anything to save themselves from starval and the many penniless men is passing back, glad to find a day's labor at anything to save themselv prospector. Guided by these he will seek the gulch | pointment seems to have no power to direct him in wiser paths. A few have, in the past, attained bewildering success, but only after mountains of faded hopes had chequered their experience, and he still dreams and perseveres, and waits but to recover from the shock of one defeat to invite another. His life is spent in mingled disappointment and toil as he marks the earth's great mines of wealth for others washing down for untold centuries, and its richest | to develop and enjoy. But one affection at times ventures to dispute the mastery of his omnipotent dream. I have seen hundreds of these bronzed and sturdy men, who have encountered life's rudest the earth to the rock. The prospector tries the earth | blasts with unflinching purpose, and each one's eyes brighten, his harsh, furrowed lines soften, pan, and then carefully washing it out until the free and his brave heart swells with emogold and particles of rich iron with gold in them only tion, as he speaks of "going home." It remain. These gradually separate from the earth as | is the silver-lining to every shadow that crosses every trial. To be successful and return to old friends, perhaps to long separated, but still fondly gold will show in various shapes. Sometimes it is in | cherished household gods, is the dream whose brightness gilds even the dream of gold. But few, however, realize even a tithe of their hopes, and many, very many after bright promises have faded in continued succession, bow to the inevitable doom of mortals, and ridge the mountain slopes with their monumentless tombs. No class of men have done so take claims with him so as to have the whole gulch, much to swell the nation's wealth, and none have been so poorly requited. I never pass their humble graves without feeling that I could there drop a tear in sympathy with the thousands who serve the world so much-themselves so little-and when exhausted nature surrenders the unequal contest, the hand of the stranger must soothe their fevered brains, and perform for ithem the last mournful offices of

> IDAHO. THE OVERLAND MAIL AND 186 FAILURES-THE LOCAL ELECTION-MINING MATTERS.

SILVER CITY, I. T., Sept. 3, 1867. Uncle Samuel is an affluent old kinsman. His revenues are large and his liberality to his children very great, but the rescality of his servants associated with his credulity make many of his heavy expenditures of little general benefit. A daily Overland Mail service is paid for, but the way it is performed is a fraud upon February and March Nos. were received—one containing

The Idalo annual election occurs each year on the sec-The Idaho summa occion occurs cates a task at ond Monday of August, and though nearly a month has passed since the late election, no complete official returns have been published—probably not even received at the Secretary's office. The distance from the expitally the mainly routes of travet to some of the county seass is fulf coo mileo, and in Idaho County two of the voting precinets are ever see finite from its county seas-and this distance is through a wide-ruess of mountains without reads or traits save these made by the follows. Congress righteomsly amended the erganic act of Idaho at its late seasion so as to proven a season of the Territoria Legislature before December, less, therefore, nothing but local issues entered into the last election, and it cannot be said that a positive development of partisan strength was shown; but enough was exhibited to be invaring to Union men and the reverse to Copperhads. In Idaho City (Boise County) the largest lown in the Territory, a Union Justice of the Peace and Constable were elected; in this (Owybee) County Union County Commissioners were chosen—the only offects upon which an interest was manifested.

If the Union party only shows sense as equally wise as its principles in selecting a candidate, for Congress in 1869, there is a fair doubt of his election. The recent election

"If the Union party only shows sense as equally wise as its principles in selecting a candidate, for Congress in 1800, there is no fair doubt of his election. The recent election gives promise of such political triumph, and the staid habits of our population give strangth to the belief. Democracy and honesty were always strangers, and stable citizens are grave-diagers for the old humbug.

Democracy has censed to flourish where industry, fringality, skill, and capital are prerequisite to prosperty. These essentials to success close the doors which lead to riotous living upon public funds, which is death to modern Democracy.

This leads me to observe that the "flush days" of Idako are over, and the Terribory gainer thereby. The cry of "dull times" always follows the period mentioned when the flush days are over and only merit will prosper, the shiftless and over transitory population, attracted by romantic stories and who live upon excite-

"dull times" always follows the period mentioned. When the flush days are over and only merit will prosper, the shiftless and over transitory population, attracted by remained stories and who live upon excitement and the follies of their fellows, set up a jeremiad against the country, and leave if for their country's good. Labor is as well rewarded in Idaho to day as in any place in the mines. Common laborers are paid from \$3 to \$0 per day, and skilled ones in propertion. Experienced miners get \$6 per dism, and the reasonable necessaries of life cost about \$2. Labor is not piculy in Idaho at this writing. The inducements for mining capitalists are nowhere superior to those offered kere. Namerous ledges of gold and sliver quartz have been discovered, and for want of means are unworked by the owners, and can be purchased here at from \$1 to \$10 per foot. Moneyed men in the Eastern cities are justly shary of huying mines they have never seen, and in 9 cases out of 20, when they do purchase, they have folked. Good mining property haver goes beging for bayers, especially when actual development has proven the property valuable. Nearly all "mines" offered in the East are only so in name, and not in fact. Quartz may have been found that assays pretty high in precious metals, but no work done to demonstrate its extant, except upon paper. The mining prospectuses gotten up for guilbide parposes in the East are our most entertaining literature. Several which have found their way out here musas us more than a first-class circus. Although pretending to describe property in this mining district, the best posted man among as can find nothing which answers the outline which have found their way out here music us more than a first-class circus. Although pactending to describe property in this mining district, the best posted man among as can find motaling which answers the outline or details. Of this class 1'll only mention "The Poorman Gold and Silver Mining Company of Idaho"—a report upon the property of which was made by Prof. D. R. Ford of Elmira College, N. Y. The body of this report may be found in The American Mining Index of May 23, 1887. I mention this particularly, as it was calculated to decayive, and no professional sophists or devility can show the contrary. The Professor is now on an Eastern four, and I am told by quite trustworthy persons that while here he stated that "many poor people had purchased stock who could not afford to lose the money." The ductihity of the Professor's conscience may enable him to harmonize his report with the subject of it, but a plain, blankman who would "mar a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message binntly," could not. The prestige given to this Company's property is wholly borrowed from the celebrated Poorman and Mic manipulator's imagination. If poor people will take honest advice, they will come to the mines before investing a cent in them. Those who do not, and prafer to buy a mining in terest and some financial sense dearly, will believe and net upon the stupendous misrepresentations of mining brokers. With suck guilers and dupes, it is no wonder that so many represent Poe's "gallant knight," who—
"Is smallage and in shadow,
"Is smallage and in shadow,
"Had journeyed long,"

"In sunstine and in shadow, Had journeyed long, Singing a song, Is search of Edoredo.

owned by Frank Kenyon, formerly of The Idano Sales man.

The mountains of the Territory are alive with prospecters, and both placer and quartz mines of some descree of richness found in all directions. I've been reviewing A. D. R.'s correspondence of 1835 from this place, and it reveals what the most careful observer and writer could not foresee, that of the suscalentations and erroneous beliefs of the best informed on our resources. At that time quite an excitement prevailed upon the supposed existence of inexhaustible deposits of clanabar within eight miles of here; also, apon the discovery of tin ore in Jordan Creek. That both these minerals exist, in limited quantities as stated, there is no mistake, but as yet nothing except some unsatisfactory tests have been made; and I might add, fruitless efforts to sell interests to Eastern people. The enthusiastic excitement created by Ex-Gov. Caleb Lyon's imaginary discovery 30 diamonds in the foot-bills near Snake River, is almost forgotten and it partakes of cruelty to mention it. Many innocent prospecters were beguiled by the specious story to expend months of labor for this precious gems, while others located town-sites and were revelling in blissful anticipation of wealth enough and to spare without the least doubt, but nature had failed to plant the precious crystals where the Governor said they existed, and his "says so" wouldn't put them there.

Our business is estenably transacted upon a gold basis, but legal-tender notes form the currency, and their current value here is so cents. They buy coin grafia on San Francisco at 75 cents. A specific contract law stands upon the statute books of Idaho, and suits for debt generally call for gold coin, and judgmonts are rendered, executions issued, and debts usually satisfied upon that basis. No suit for debt has been before our Courts in which the question of the valuity of the law was brought in issue. Two suits for taxes have been decaded by the Judges of the Second and Third Districts. Judge Cummins, of the act o man. The mountains of the Territory are alive with pros-

By our stage line through Nevada to California from By our stage line through Nevada to California from here, we are receiving supplies of delicious grapes, peaches, pears, plams, apples, &c., and are permitted to masticate them by paying \$1.50 per pound, and even at this price we esteem it a privilege to indulge in them. I notice by the papers that apples were grown in Bolae Valley this year—the first ever raised in the Territory. In addition to other luxuries, it is announced that our Boise neighbors are building a distillery. Probably it is intended as a help to save the expiring Democratic party of Idaho Territory.

FINE ARTS.

CONSTANT MAYER'S LOVE'S MELANCHOLY. J. Gurney & Son bave published a chromolithographic copy of a picture by Constant Mayer which was one of the few good ones in the Academy exhibition of 1806. A young German girl stands in a meditative attitude, with downcast eyes, her hands lightly crossed before her and holding a flower; the evening wind gently plays with her pale, golden hair, and her not very handsome, but pleasant, honest face is slightly clouded with an expression that savors, it seems to us, rather of discontent than of melancholy. We have called it a good picture, and it is so; the artist has tried to tell his story with simplicity and with truth to nature. There is no straining for effect and no affectation; and if the artist has failed, as we think he has, in fully answering the expectation raised by the title he has chosen for his picture, we can believe that he has not failed for want of trying, and that he has not attempted to put us off with costume and accessories. To our mind, the picture is agreeable by virtue of its large simplicity, there is excellent drawing in it, both of the figure and of drapery; the hands, too, are well drawn and characteristic, at once delicate and strong, and belong of right to this bountiful youthful figure. The color of the picture, though it has the modern German vice, is better than usual; and, if we remember the picture sufficiently to speak with certainty, we should say that it has been most faithfully followed by the lithographer, Mr. Fabronius. Chromo-lithography is a most useful invention, and we are heartily glad to see the rapid progress that is being made in perfecting it on this side the water. hair, and her not very handsome, but pleasant, honest savors, it seems to us, rather of discontent than of melancholy. We have called it a good picture, and it is so, the artist has tried to tell his story with simplicity and with truth to nature. There is no straining for effect and no affectation; and if the artist has failed, as we think he has, in fully answering the expectation raised by the title he has closen for his picture, we can believe that he has not failed for want of trying, and that he has not attempted to put as off with costume and accessories. To our mind, the picture is agreeable by virtue of its large simplicity; there is excellent drawing in it, both of the picture is agreeable by virtue of its large simplicity; there is excellent drawing in it, both of the picture is agreeable by virtue of its large simplicity; there is excellent drawing in it, both of the picture is an advantage of right to this bountiful youthful graph and of drapery; the hands, too, are well drawn and characteristic, at once delicate and if we remember the picture, though it has been most faithfully followed by the lithographer, Mr. Fabronius. Chromo-lithography is a most useful invention, and we are heartily glad to see the rapid progress that is being made in perfecting it on this side the water.

We venture to speak of penmanabip as a fine art although in these days of steel pens and gold pass it has so fallen from its high estate that we shall probably be laughed at for doing so. But there was a time when the manuscript page written with a good pen of reed or quill, and with excellent ink, was quite over the produced, driven out be the disconting the produced, driven out be the heatiful border, with its delicate or splendideolor that surrounded it. Even when illuminated manuscripts had ceased to be produced, driven out be the heatiful border, with its delicate or splendido of the beautiful border, with its delicate or splendido of the court, the Register will, on application of the parkers, proceed to strike out testimates and the register will, on application of the

read or quill, and with excellent ink, was quite worthy of the beautiful border, with its delicate or spheridideloof that serrounded it. Even when illuminated ranuseripts had ceased to be produced, diven out by the invention of printing, the profession of the court by the Register. On the coming in application of the particle of the decision of the Court, the Register of the law still preserved its traditions, and gave with employment so a unitifued of trained and shilful service eners whose beautiful text, as clear as it engraved or copyrights, with the chart and shilful service eners whose beautiful text, as clear as it engraved or copyrights, with the chart and the control of the Court shall indicate.

Forty-core in case a claim is presented to independent need before the Register or appeared to the creation's deposition.

Forty-force in case a claim is presented as the opinion of the control of the court of the

to print accompanying illegible manuscripts, to join Miss Johnson's writing classes, and so do a little to lighten our editorial load.

Mr. R. T. Lux of No. 260 Delancey-st, has shown us a specimen of his skill in painting on porcelain, which is so much better than what is ordinarily seen, that we take pleasure in speaking of it. The plate brought for our inspection carried a portrait of Gen. Shaler, an excellent likeness, and painted with a good deal of spirit. Mr. Lux is ready to receive a good deal of spirit. Mr. Lax is ready to receive orders to paint portraits on separate pieces of porcelain, cups, plates, dishes, &c., or on services for dinner or tea. This is, of course, not the most artistic way of decorating porcelain, but it is a very old way nevertheless, and is not without its advantages. With all its fragility, these is nothing more imperishable than crockery, and a plate painted by Mr. Lax, if not untimely cracked by servants, may reasonably be expected to survive the crack of doom.

Our readers may like to hear a candid and intelligent English opinion of the pictures by American artists in the French Exposition. We quote the fol-

art of the kind, and observe to be dominant in Germanyart of the kind, and observe to be dominant in Germany—
a defect which, apart from all other considerations, places
the result in value far below even ordinary English landscape-puntings. In this way the productions of MessraHubbard and Giffard—who shows us with spirit a
grand tance of blue hills, and one or two inferior painters, are below par. Nevertheless, it is undomable that in
some of these pictures are to be observed sizes of pathetic
purpose of their authors, without which all landscape is
merely scientific or tonographical. Now German-French among ourselves. We look upon this quaint and quakerish example as the sole valuable specimen of native-born United States figure-painting on these walls, and are certain that the severe and unsophisticated principles it illustrates are the tools of genius, kopeful of the best Art. Within his means and with all his ability, the motto of Mr. Hantington is evidently "therough." In other hands, here is the secret of power. So far as he goes he is happy, Generally, the defect of his countrymen appears in seeing in Art nothing beyond its necessary office of representing Nature, and seeing thus much prosacially. M. Mignot shows a sense of more than this in his "Sources of the Sanguelanna;" but it would be better to call him a Frenchman than anything else. There is precious but showy quality in Mr. W. Homer's "Confederate Prisoners to the Front."

CIVIL COURTS.

IN BANKRUPTCY. HINTS TO PRACTITIONERS, NO. 8. Thirty four: It is not competent for the bank-

Thirty-four: It is not competent for the bankrupt or his solicitor to influence or in any manner
interfere in the election of the assignce. In case of
such influence or interference on the part of the
bankrupt or his solicitor, it is, by a rule of this Court,
made the duty of the Register to certify the fact to
the Court, with a view to withholding its approval
of the assignces elected.

Thirty-fire: It is a disputed point whether all judgments, for what causes sever the same were rendered,
are cut off by a discharge under the act. It is contended that under precisely the same language in the
Massachusetts insolvency act the Courts of that
State have uniformly held that when a debt "created
by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by
his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in
a fiduciary character," has once been prosecuted to
judgment, the aforesaid qualities of the debt are
merged, or wiped out, and the judgment, like any
simple contract debt, may be proved and discharged
under the act. This question has been twice up in
bankruptey, and decided neverse to the Massachusetts decisions. But in the Southern District of NewYork it is still an open question.

Thirty-siz: Parties may act for creditors of the
bankrupt under general powers of attorney, which
by their terms are sufficiently broad, although such
powers of attorney were made years before the
passage of the act, and have no reference to proceed-

powers of attorney were made years before the passage of the act, and have no reference to proceed-ings in bankruptcy.

Thirty-serm; Creditors, when they prove their

B, in its proper place, as a part of his assets.

Forty-mac: File the petition for the bankrupt's discharge with the Register to whom the case is referred. If filed at the end of 60 days after the adjudication of the bankrupt's discharge with the register to whom the case is referred. ation of bankruptey, it should be verified by the sankrupt or accompanied by the return of the as-ignee. (Form 35.)

Upon this petition, so verified, move the Register for an order to show cause why the bankrupt should not be discharged, which order is made returnable

before the same Register.

Fiftieth: All orders for examination of the bankrapt or his wife, and all summonses for the attendance of witnesses before the Register, although the
form does not require it, should be "allowed" by
the Register at the foot, in like manner as the warrant form No. 6. rant form No. 6.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-Before THE TRADESMEN'S BANK CASE.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK CASE.

United States agt. James Arneld.

This case, pursuant to adjournment, came up for examination. Mr. Richard Berry, President of the Bank, continued his testimony, and testified that Mr. Arnold, as Second Teller, collected pay for discount, and collected proceeds for foreign credits, &c.; all the eash he received was paid over each day to the First Teller; the bank had three ledgers, and all the entries were classified alphabetically; on the 17th of June the books were examined by the Directors, and they proved that samuel Quincy deposited \$2.547 27, and that the entry was made on the following day; John Kavanagh also deposited on the 17th of June \$15 65, and on the following day Mr. Arnold made the entry; the tetal amount of the deposits thus made on the 17th of June was \$28,238 51.

Asst. Dist. Attly Bell asked that the checks, 31 in number, received on the 17th of June, with the amounts, be received by the stenographer, which was done.

The names of depositors aid the amount of their checks were called off by the witness, and the handwriting of those entered on the bank-book was identified as Arnold's. Three of the entries were made by the book-keeper. Five of the deposit, align dated on the 18th of June, were entered on the 18th of June.

Without the entries were in Arnold's handwriting. A large number of deposits hips were examined and offered but of the entries were in Arnold's handwriting.

Arnold, and others in the handwriting of the bookkeeper and the assistant teller. The amount of these slips was \$17,432. All of them were admitted in evidence, subject to the objection of defendant's counsel. Slips to the amount of \$37,450 92, found in the bank on the icth of Angust and not entered on the book of the bank that day, were also examined and put in evidence.

Witness testified that it was the duty of the second teller or his assistant to take the slips from a hook and enter them on the books on the same day they were re-

mentioned entries, five were in the handwriting of Arnold.

Oliver F. Berry, son of the last witness, was called and testified—Am now acting receiving teller of the bank; was assistant receiving teller for six months prior to the 15th of August last; often entered deposits on debit cash book; took those I entered from the file; was nay custom to enter daily, on the day received, in the debit cash book, all the deposit sips received, in the debit cash book, all the deposit sips received, in the debit cash book all the mention of the same times and the same swer whether it was the general custom to sometimes let slips he over till the next day; there is no reason why they should he over; the receipts of the receiving teller went into the bank, whether slips were entered up or not; if on any day slips were not entered up, and cash went sint the bank, the cash would run over the slipe laid aside; I never held slips of deposits, received on one day, and entered them on a subsequent day; noticed, after suspicion was aroused, at various times before the loth of August, slips of deposit on file a day or two after their date.

Lafaratta, Halsey testified—Was discount clerk and

their date.

Lafayette Halsey testified—Was discount clerk and general assistant in the bank; was part of my duty to assist the second teller in entering deposits; never knowingly entered slips of a previous date to the day

The further examination was then adjourned to Tacsday next, at 2 o'clock p. m.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.-Before Judge QUESTION OF INFORMER'S SHARES—IMPORTANT

QUESTION OF INFORMER'S SHARES—IMPORTANT
DECISION.
In re The United States agt. Eight Barrels of Disched Spirits, board to
Seventh-are, near Fifty-second-at.

The question in this case was whether the
share of the informer, on whose information the spirits
were seized and condemned, should be paid him minus
its proportion of taxed costs, pursuant to the simplementary regulations made by the Secretary of the Treadury on the 2d of September, 1877, or whether all the taxed
costs should be deducted from the share of the Government, as was previously the practice. There was also
another question as to the time when the informer's right
to his share became vested.

Judge Blatchford holds that the proceeds of the forfeiture in this case having been paid into court on the
17th of last August, are not, so far as the share of the informer in them is concerned, subject to the above-named
supplementary regulation; and that under the 173th section of the act of June 13, 1866, the informer, in the case
of a sale by the Marshal of forfeited property under a
cenditiona exponas, becomes entitled to his share of the
Marshal; that the isformer's right then becomes wested,
and his share is to be determined by the regulations them
in force, and cannot be affected by any regulation subsequently made.

SUPREME COURT - CHAMBERS. - Before Mr. Justice

SUPPEME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Mr. Justice
SUTHERLAND.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—A BATCH OF
HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Joseph Lynn was convicted of petit larceny
by trick and device. His real offense, if any, was advertising to obtain employment in the West for those who
paid him \$2, and then refusing not only the employment
but his customers. Mr. Justice Sutherland refused to
discharge him from sentence.

Another case was that of a person sent to prison for six
monsils, and until hie should pay \$50 fine. It was contended that this might be a perpetual imprisonment. The
Judge directed the prisoner to apply at the end of the six
months.

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cea Smith was committed for disorderly conduct,

Rebecca Smith was committed for disorderly conduct, and the prosecuting attorney cited the opinion of Judge Daily to the effect that this was sufficient. Mr. Justice Sutherland, while expressing the greatest respect for that opinion, thought the commitment should have expressed the acts constituting disorderly conduct, and, as it did not, discharged the prisoner.

Circuit—Before Mr. Justice Smith.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

In the case of Gilmartin agt. the Mayor, reported yesterday, the Jury yesterday gave a scaled verdict for plaintiff for \$1,100.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-Before Justice

DECISIONS.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company agt. John B. Dickinson et al.—Motion granted. Mary Ann O'Donnell agt. John O'Donnell.—Motion for \$18 as week alimony and \$100 counse? fee granted. The plante agt. Thomas G. Ricker et al.—Motion granted. Thomas Woodward agt. Wm. Dillou.—Motion decided. Enma A. Braisted agt. James Basisted, jr.—Motion denied, but without costs, and with leave to renew upon further papers. Henry Gardner agt. John Kerr et al.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs, with leave to renew on new napers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- SPECIAL TERM .- Before

THE STUYVESANT DIVORCE CASE.

Theodore Survesant
This case is set down for trial positively on Tuesday next. It is reported that Thomas Bowren, we is alleged to have been the paramour of Mrs. Stuyvesan has been arrested in a suit of crim. com, and is new Ludlow-at juli, in default of bail fixed at a heavy sum.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—Cuccur—Part L.—Indicata, J. Operand
Terminer, No. Civil Calcadar.

Part II.—Survey, J.

Sill—Kennely agt. Pendergast.

11:6—Willia agt. Mayor.

24:6—Reid agt. Stewart.

24:6—Reid agt. Stewart.

12:6—Shorter agt. Grand.

25:6—Barrier agt. Grand.

25:6—Pileon agt. Copent.

25:6—Pileon agt. Copent.

25:6—Pileon agt. Grand.

25:6—Discretin agt. Garneck.

25:6—Discretin agt. Garneck.

25:6—Calcin agt. Stewart.

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allians ag. Bearle.

ett agt. McKleny.

cla agt. McKleny.

Arshing act. Isaaca et al.

arshing act. Isaaca et al.

arter agt. Bininger.

1072—Month Ce. agt. Poppe.

2072—Hamin agt. Leewenstee.

2072—Keiler agt. Matton.

2073—Month Marray.

2173—Hamin agt. Leewenstee.

2173—Hamin agt. Leewenstee.

2173—Hamin agt. Leewenstee.

2173—Bising agt. Marray.

2273—Bising agt. Declar.

2273—Bising agt. Declar.

2273—Middleton agt. Plinta.

2283—Middleton agt. Plinta.

2283—Schoonmaker act. Janourp. 1470—Warshing act. Isaacs et al.
1737—Carter agt. Bininger.
2113—Livingston act. Van Ness.
2235—Contiyon set. Grackam.
2735—Odell 2gt. Boram.
2735—Odell 2gt. Boram.
2735—Odell 2gt. Boram.
2735—Pondy agt. Young.
2739—Robler 2gt. Fisck.
2735—Seaman agt. Singleton.
2735—Robler 2gt. Fisck.
2735—Seaman agt. Singleton.
2735—Boram agt. Singleton.
2735—Phelips 2gt. Platt.
2735—Boram agt. Singleton.
2735—Phelips 2gt. Platt.
2735—Phelips 2gt. Platt.
2735—Phelips 2gt. Platt.
2736—Phelips 2gt. Platt.
2747—Phelips 2gt. Single 2gt. Platt.
2756—Phelips 2gt. Platt. 479-Warshing agt. Issaes et al.

102—Same agt. Same.
103—Same agt. Same.
103—Same agt. Same.
104—Nicholson agt. Ster.
106—Nicholson agt. Ster.
106—Monda agt. Mould.

Conveyance Co.
SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.—Monnet, J.
1975—Mathewayag, Spaulding. (3555—N. Y. for Co. sgt. Pierce of all

1975—Mathews agt. Spanding.
1269—Hofmein agt. Cegen.
1259—Word agt. McClitech
Cornwall Petroleum Co.
1217—Mobon agt. Elins.
1277—Mobon agt. Elins.
1277—Mobon agt. Elins.
1277—Cohen agt. Kelly.
1255—McCanley agt. Ferice et al.
1259—Word agt. The Central Part.
North and East Eiver Rails
1257—Droper agt. Orth.
1253—Seeler agt. DeForest.
1253—McCanley agt. Ferice et al.
1259—McCanley agt. Ferice et al.
1250—McCanley agt. Ferice et al.
1250—McCanley agt. Ferice et al.
1251—McCanley agt. Ferice et al.
1250—McCanley agt. Ferice e 3347—Lockwood ag. Lorilland.
3347—Lockwood ag.
3327—Deper agt. Orth.
PART II—Joones, J.
3452—Russell agt. The Bakic Fire Jornes, J.
1452—Russell agt. The Bakic Fire Jornes, J.
1453—Curregan agt. Hoyk.
1453—Curregan agt. Hoyk.
1453—Curregan agt. Hoyk.
1453—Curregan agt. Hoyk.

3432—Russell agt. The Bakic Fire
3673—Knauth agt. Reger.
3673—Knauth agt. Mouse
3673—Sanedahl agt. Redsschild.
3473—Wrikoop agt. Dinbar.
3474—Mohomogh agt. Fictoreich.
3470—Colling agt. Pice.
3720—Walker agt. Donovan.
711—Quackenboss agt. Lusyre.
373—Walker agt. Donovan.
711—Quackenboss agt. Lusyre.
373—Pice agt. Poole.
373—Pice agt. Poole.
374—Bartlett agt. Willington.
778—Bartlett agt. Willington.
778—Pice agt. Poole.
375—Luripo agt. Robbies.
375—Luripo agt. Robbies.

1782—Roberts agt. Levy.
1783—Phore agt. Fools.
1783—Noble agt. Leland.
1793—Noble agt. Leland.
1794—Gardiner agt. Perkins.
1795—Gardiner agt. Wilson.
195—Kupper agt. Shepherd.
11—Martin agt. Walsh.
196—Roberts agt. Shepherd.
11—Nartin agt. Walsh.
196—Goodfricon agt. Grahelmer.
197—Alger agt. Shorp.
189—Roberts agt. Perkins.
198—Roberts agt. Perkins.
198—Roberts agt. Perkins.
198—Roberts agt. Perkins.
198—Roberts agt. Perkins.
198—Goodfricon agt. Grahelmer.
198—Roberts agt. Perkins.
198—Goodfricon agt. Grahelmer.
198—Roberts agt. Perkins.
198—Goodfricon agt. Grahelmer.
198—Same agt. Same.
198—Same agt. Same.
198—Goodfricon agt. Grahelmer.
199—G

Gov. Geary, wife, and four children, have Gov. Geary, wife, and four children, have just joined the First Church of Harrisburg.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that the Hon. Schuyler Coffax has yielded to the urgent request of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will deliver his lecture "Across the Continent" in nine of the principal cities of Indiana. He refuses all renumeration, and the entire proceeds of the lecture will go to the relief fund of the Sciety. Mr. Coffax has been compelled to decline many similar invitations through the press of public duties.

Major Sidney De Kay, a young officer of our Major Sidney De Kay, a young oncer of the late volunteer army, who has been doing good service with the Cretan patriots, has been dangerously wounded in an engagement with the Turks in the monatains of Roumelle. Major De Kay was making a recommossance with a small party of insurgents, and being cut off from their camp, made his way to the coast, and embarked with his party in an open boat, with but two cars, and after ten days of great suffering was picked up by a Russian manual-war and brought to Athena.